Resource Indicators and Benefit Assessment

Road #
Length

Commodity Production Indicators

	Management Direction	Commodity Value	Maintenance	Totals
Existing				
Opportunity A				
Opportunity B				

Indicator Scores

Management Direction

Land Allocation	3	6	9
Silvicultural system	2	4	6
Entry Interval	1	2	3

Commodity Value

Potential product quantity	1	2	3
Potential product quality	2	4	6
Market Rates	1	2	3
Extraction Costs	1	2	3

Resource Maintenance

Post harvest mitigation treatments KV, & resource monitoring	1	2	3
Non-commodity maintenance of vegetation fuel ladder, fuel load, stocking control	1	2	3

Risk Rating		Benefit Rating	
Soils		Protection	
Fish		Timber	
Hydro		Recreation	
Wildlife		Administrative	
Heritage		Social	
Economics		General Transportation	

Management Opportunity		Access and Travel Mngmt.	
Upgrade		Encourage	
Restrict Traffic		Accept	
Change Mtc. Level		Discourage	
Obliterate		Eliminate	
Relocate		Prohibit	

Road Rating		
Low	**Moderate**	**High**
9 to 15	**16 to 24**	**24 to 39**

Land Allocation, roadless, riparian conservation areas, anadromous fisheries, = 1 Old forest emphasis = 2, general forest, =3

Silvicultural system, even age = 1, uneven age = 3, implies more frequent access is needed

Entry Interval, DFPZ = 1, precommercial thin = 1, site preparation = 2

Potential product quantity, acres/mile, <1,000=1, > 1,000= 3

Potential product quality, $/acre, <_____=1, >____=3

Market rates, product value, distance to market. If value is high and distance to market low then the road is a 3 benefit. If the value is low and the distance to market high then the road benefit is 1

Extraction Costs, logging system (I.e. cable vs feller buncher) , vehicle limitations (I.e. reconstruction costs and construction costs), topography (I.e. flat vs steep). Use all these factors and rate a road with high extraction cost at 1, and low extraction costs at 3.

Post harvest mitigation, estimate number of acres per year for both items and combine into one value, acres/year. <1,000 =1, > 1,000 = 3